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Interprovincial Employment in Canada, 2002 to 2011

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^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Interprovincial Employment in Canada, 2002 to 2011

by René Morissette and Hanqing Qiu, Social Analysis and Modelling Division

This article in the *Economic Insights* series presents an overview of interprovincial paid employment over the 2002-to-2011 period. Interprovincial workers are individuals who maintain a permanent residence in a given province or territory but work in another. The results are based on Statistics Canada's Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and pertain to employees aged 18 or older who earned at least $1,000 in 2002 dollars.

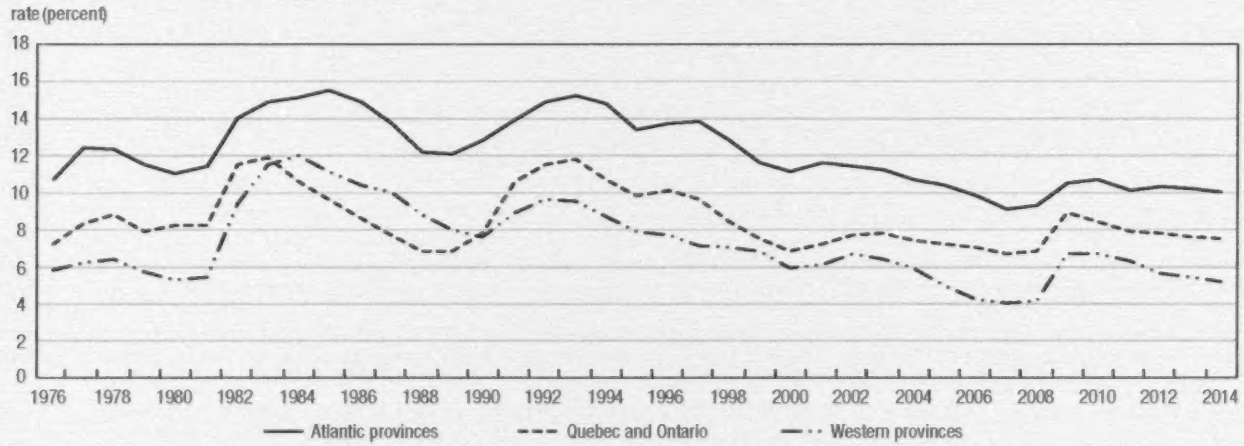
Introduction

In Canada, unemployment rates typically vary across regions. Over the past four decades, the Atlantic provinces have displayed higher rates than the central provinces of Quebec and Ontario or the Western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia (Chart 1). Along with factors such as cross-regional differences in general economic performance and wage growth, these unemployment disparities provide employees with the incentives to migrate or to become interprovincial employees, that is, to accept jobs in other provinces while maintaining residence in their home province.

While several Canadian studies have analyzed the magnitude and correlates of interprovincial migration in the past,[1] far fewer studies have examined interprovincial paid employment. Recent research has partly filled this gap,[2] but many questions remain unanswered.

One issue is the degree to which interprovincial employment represents a significant source of employment income for the home provinces of interprovincial employees. Interprovincial paid employment might be expected to be relatively more important in small sending provinces (for instance, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador) than in

Chart 1
Unemployment rate by region, 1976 to 2014



Note: Western provinces include Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Bristish Columbia.
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

1. See Day and Winer (2012) for a review of the Canadian literature on interprovincial migration.
2. Laporte, Lu, and Schellenberg (2013) sketch a profile of interprovincial employees working in Alberta; Laporte and Lu (2013) quantify the number of interprovincial employees coming from or working in different provinces during the 2004-to-2009 period. Interprovincial employment estimates in this article may differ slightly from those in Laporte and Lu (2013) because of updates and revisions to the data files being used.

larger ones. The degree to which sending provinces' aggregate employment income comes from interprovincial employment may also vary with the business cycle and world commodity prices.[3] Indeed, as labour market opportunities declined and oil prices fell after the onset of the 2008/2009 global economic recession, interprovincial employment may have become a less important source of income than it had been previously.

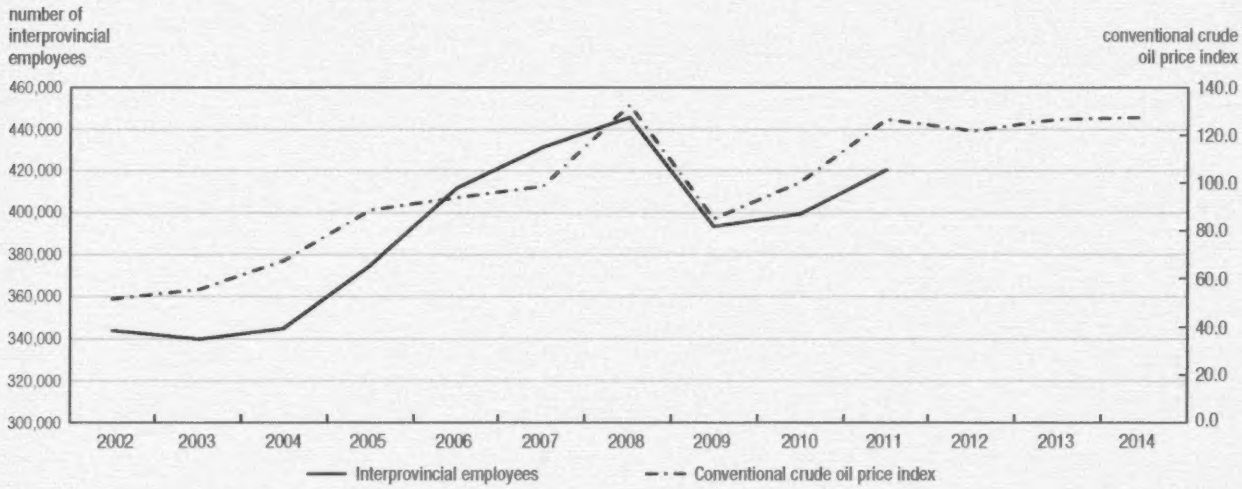
A second issue is whether interprovincial employees derive their earnings mainly from interprovincial employment or use it as a secondary source of income. On average, what percentage of interprovincial employees' earnings comes from interprovincial employment? How does this vary by sex and age group? More generally, how does the likelihood of being an interprovincial employee vary across these dimensions? This article answers these questions using data from Statistics Canada's Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD).

Small provinces have a greater percentage of their workforce involved in interprovincial employment than larger ones

From 2002 to 2004, about 340,000 individuals aged 18 or older were interprovincial employees, accounting for 2.7% of the paid workforce (Chart 2). With economic expansion and rising world oil prices in subsequent years, interprovincial employment grew almost steadily, reaching a peak of roughly 445,000 in 2008.[4] As the Canadian economy entered a recession and oil prices dropped, the number of interprovincial employees fell to 394,000 in 2009. The subsequent economic recovery and rebound in commodity prices brought the total to about 420,000 (or 3% of the paid workforce) in 2011.[5,6]

Small provinces had a larger percentage of their paid workforce involved in interprovincial employment than did larger ones. Throughout most of the 2002-to-2011 period, interprovincial

Chart 2
Oil prices and number of interprovincial employees in Canada, 2002 to 2011

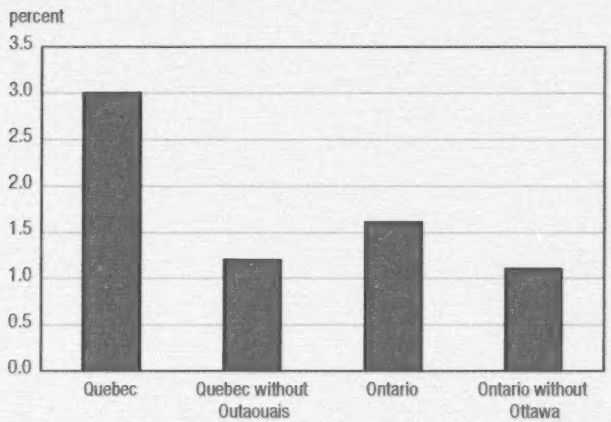


Note: Data for the number of interprovincial employees are not available after 2011.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and CANSIM table 330-0008.

3. The natural resource sector (including mining, oil and gas extraction, forestry products) is a relatively important segment of the Canadian economy. Increases in world prices for commodities such as crude oil, potash, and wood products—which raise output in this sector—may create substantial employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. These new employment opportunities may induce some workers to become interprovincial employees
4. As will be shown below (Table 7), the increase in interprovincial employees working in Alberta accounts for about two-thirds of the growth in the number of interprovincial employees in Canada from 2004 to 2008.
5. The data in this paper for the years 2002 to 2009 are derived from the T1 Personal Master File (T1PMF), augmented with data from the T1 Historical File (T1H). Because the T1H is not available after 2009, the estimates for 2010 and 2011 are from the T1PMF and include province- or territory-specific adjustment factors. These adjustment factors are computed by comparing, over the 2003-to-2009 period, the T1PMF estimates with those obtained after augmenting T1PMF with T1H.
6. The conventional crude oil price index fell from 128.1 in January 2014 to 78.3 in March 2015 (CANSIM table 330-0008).

employees who lived in Newfoundland and Labrador or Yukon represented at least 10% of the paid workforce of these jurisdictions.[7] The corresponding percentages generally varied between 5% and 10% for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories (Table 1). By contrast, interprovincial employees residing in Ontario represented, at most, 1.7% of the paid workforce of that province. About 3% of Quebec's employees were employed in another province or territory, a percentage that drops by more than half when Outaouais residents—many of whom work in Ottawa for the federal government—are excluded (Chart 3). Interprovincial employees from Manitoba, Alberta or British Columbia represented roughly 3% of the paid workforces of these provinces over the study period.

Chart 3
Interprovincial employees as a percentage of paid employment in province of residence, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Interprovincial employment accounts for a substantial percentage of aggregate wages and salaries of small provinces

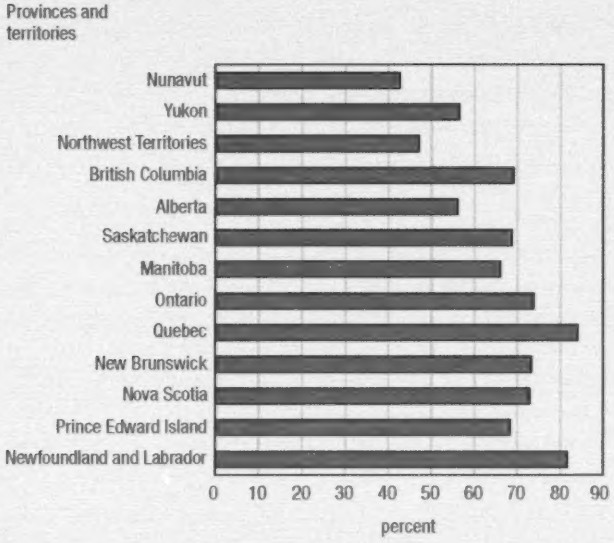
Because small provinces have proportionately more of their residents involved in interprovincial employment than do larger ones, they draw a greater percentage of their aggregate wages and salaries from interprovincial work. For example, 8.5% of the total wages and salaries earned in 2011 by all employees residing in Newfoundland and Labrador came from interprovincial employment (Table 2). This was more than twice as high as that for the territories or the four largest provinces—Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia. The corresponding percentages for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were 6.2%, 4.5%, and 4.6%, respectively.

For Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, more than half of the interprovincial employment income received in 2011 came from Alberta (Table 3). Wages and salaries earned in Alberta also accounted for 31% to 45% of interprovincial employment income received that year by Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. Quebec drew 92% of its interprovincial employment income from Ontario, while Ontario obtained more than half of its interprovincial employment income from Quebec, partly owing to Outaouais residents working in Ottawa and Ottawa residents working in Gatineau for the federal government.[8] Almost half of Yukon's interprovincial earnings were from British Columbia. The Northwest Territories, Ontario, and Quebec were the three largest sources of interprovincial earnings for Nunavut residents.

Earnings from interprovincial employment also represent a major source of interprovincial employees' total employment income. From 2002 to 2011, interprovincial employees from Quebec or Newfoundland and Labrador drew, on average, four-fifths of their annual wages and salaries from work done outside their province (Table 4). For all provinces except Alberta, an average of at least 60% of interprovincial employees' earnings came from interprovincial employment. At the other end of the spectrum, interprovincial employees from the Northwest Territories or Nunavut obtained no more than half of their employment income from interprovincial work. Thus, for the majority of interprovincial employees, interprovincial employment was their main source of employment income (Chart 4).

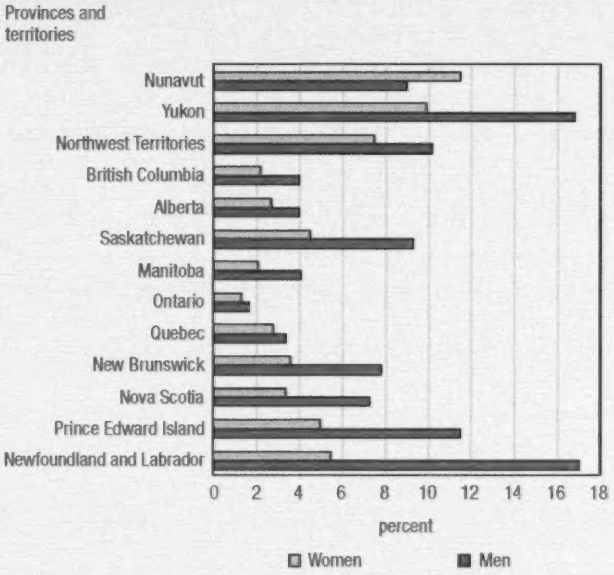
7. Throughout the study, average annual paid employment, as measured from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), is used a denominator to estimate the incidence of interprovincial employment. An alternative strategy is to use as a denominator the number of individuals who have positive wages and salaries in a given year, as measured from the CEEDD data. Such an approach was used in Laporte, Lu, and Schellenberg (2013). Contrary to an LFS-based denominator, a CEEDD-based denominator is sensitive to changes in the number of short-term jobs. Since such changes might generate spurious movements in the incidence of interprovincial employment, the LFS-based denominator is used here. Because the LFS covered only about 70% of the Nunavut population before 2009, estimates of the incidence of interprovincial employment for Nunavut are based on the years 2009 to 2011.
8. Without the economic region of Outaouais, 73% of interprovincial employment income in Quebec came from Ontario in 2011. Without the economic region of Ottawa, 24% and 31% of interprovincial employment income in Ontario came from Quebec and Alberta, respectively.

Chart 4
Percentage of interprovincial employees receiving 50% or more of wages and salaries from interprovincial employment, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Chart 5
Interprovincial employees as a percentage of paid employment in province or territory of residence, by sex, 2002-to-2011 average



Note: Employees aged 18 or older earning at least $1,000 (in 2002 dollars). For Nunavut, numbers are averaged over the 2009-to-2011 period.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Differences by age and sex

The incidence of interprovincial employment varies by sex and age. Men from all provinces and territories except Nunavut are more likely than women to be interprovincial employees (Chart 5).[9] During the 2002-to-2011 period, the incidence of interprovincial employment among males in Newfoundland and Labrador averaged 17.0%, three times the rate (5.5%) among women (Table 5). For Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, the rate of interprovincial employment among men was roughly twice that among women.

Interprovincial employment is also most prevalent among younger employees. For all provinces and territories except Nunavut, women aged 18 to 24 were more likely to be interprovincial employees than were women aged 25 or older. Similarly, for all provinces and territories except Quebec and Yukon, men aged 18 to 24 were more likely than older men to be involved in interprovincial employment.

The share of earnings that interprovincial employees obtained from interprovincial employment also varies by age and sex. Men typically derive a larger share of their annual wages and salaries from interprovincial employment than do women (Table 6). For instance, in 2011, 72% to 84% of the earnings of male interprovincial employees from the Atlantic provinces came from interprovincial employment, figures that exceed those of their female counterparts by about 12 percentage points.

For all provinces and most territories, interprovincial employees aged 18 to 24 generally drew a smaller share of their total annual wages and salaries from interprovincial employment than did older employees. Hence, while young employees were involved in interprovincial employment more frequently than older employees, they relied on interprovincial employment as an income source to a lesser extent.

Interprovincial employees in receiving provinces

Thus far, interprovincial employment has been discussed from the perspective of the province or territory of residence (i.e. in terms of 'sending' provinces). It is also worthwhile considering it from the perspective of the province or territory of employment (or 'receiving' provinces).

In absolute terms, 436,500 interprovincial employees worked in 'receiving' provinces or territories in 2011. Some of these individuals worked interprovincially in two or more provinces and hence the number of interprovincial employees in 'receiving' provinces exceeded the number from 'sending' provinces noted above. Ontario received the largest number of interprovincial employees in 2011 (Table 7) owing to the size of the provincial economy and employment flows within the Outaouais region.

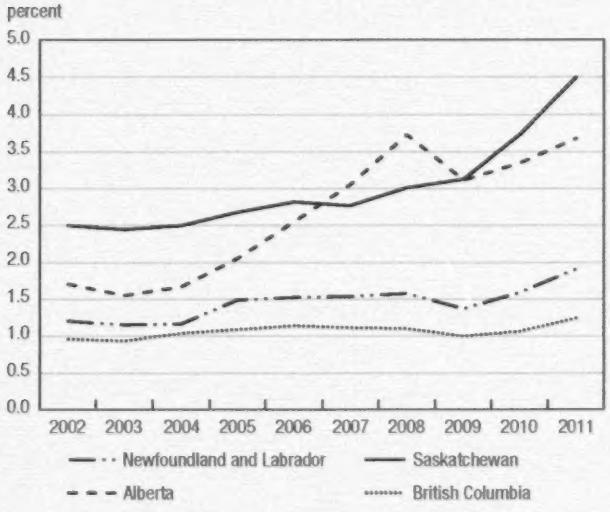
9. As mentioned above, the LFS covered only about 70% of the Nunavut population before 2009. For this reason, data for Nunavut are averaged over the 2009-to-2011 period.

In Alberta, the number of interprovincial employees reached 132,500 in 2008, and after declining to about 100,000 in 2009 and 2010 rebounded to almost 111,000 in 2011.

Throughout most of the 2002-to-2011 period, interprovincial employees working in Quebec represented about 1.5% of the paid workforce of that province. Interprovincial employees working in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia represented from 2.5% to 3.0% of the paid workforce of these provinces (Table 8). The corresponding percentages for Saskatchewan and Alberta were about 6.5% in 2011, up from 4% to 5% in the early 2000s. Interprovincial employees working in Yukon, Nunavut, or the Northwest Territories represented at least one-fifth of the paid workforce of these territories in 2011.

Interprovincial employees received approximately $13.7 billion in wages and salaries (expressed in 2002 dollars) in 2011 (Table 9). Of all receiving provinces, Saskatchewan registered the largest share of employment income paid to interprovincial employees in 2011, at 4.5%, followed by Alberta, at 3.7% (Chart 6 and Table 10). In the territories, the share of employment income paid to interprovincial employees that year was substantially larger and varied between 9.9% and 22.6%.

Chart 6
Percentage of provincial T4 earnings paid to interprovincial employees, selected provinces of employment, 2002 to 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Summary

This article assessed the relative importance of interprovincial paid employment from the perspective of sending and receiving provinces of interprovincial employees. After a steady rise from 2002 to 2008, the number of interprovincial employees fell in 2009, but increased thereafter. By 2011, interprovincial employees accounted for 3% of employees in Canada, and 9% to 11% of the paid workforce residing in Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, and Nunavut.

In recent years, wages and salaries earned in other provinces made up a substantial percentage of aggregate earnings of residents of Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Atlantic provinces, especially Newfoundland and Labrador. Wages and salaries earned in other provinces were also the main source of employment income for the majority of interprovincial employees, indicating that interprovincial employment is, at least temporarily, a key determinant of the living standards of a subset of the workforce.

Men were more likely than women to be interprovincial employees, and male interprovincial employees received a larger share of their total earnings from interprovincial employment than women did. For both sexes, employees younger than 25 were more likely to be interprovincial employees than were those aged 25 or older, but obtained a smaller share of their earnings from interprovincial employment.

Of all provinces receiving interprovincial employees, Saskatchewan had the largest share of employment income paid to interprovincial employees in 2011 (4.5%). Using this metric, interprovincial employment played an even larger role in the territories.

The data in this article are cross-sectional, and do not indicate whether spells of interprovincial employment are of short or long duration. As well, the series ends in 2011 and does not capture the impact of changing economic conditions since 2011, including the recent sharp drop in world oil prices (since the mid-2014) on the number of interprovincial employees. Investigating these issues as more recent data become available is a task for future analyses.

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APPENDIX

Table 1
Number and percentage of interprovincial employees by province or territory of residence, 2002 to 2011

Interprovincial employees in:	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch-ewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	number												
2002	18,075	3,378	16,290	15,059	91,356	71,933	13,468	21,269	45,219	41,629	1,924	1,827	2,361
2003	17,670	3,496	16,108	14,941	90,650	69,600	12,892	22,667	43,620	42,460	1,865	1,855	1,858
2004	17,586	3,621	16,152	14,183	91,338	68,672	13,368	24,230	46,646	43,998	1,765	1,785	1,602
2005	19,477	4,040	18,808	16,515	95,974	72,231	15,480	26,638	53,349	47,709	1,826	1,857	1,050
2006	23,049	4,985	21,493	17,787	99,655	82,784	16,107	29,796	59,414	51,819	1,822	1,957	977
2007	24,998	5,280	23,211	19,711	103,984	88,348	16,479	30,537	57,332	56,782	1,944	1,971	968
2008	26,523	5,443	24,339	19,973	105,793	91,849	16,685	30,979	58,275	60,517	1,793	1,900	1,220
2009	21,969	4,671	20,699	16,556	100,195	83,603	14,137	26,140	47,721	54,091	1,434	1,672	794
2010	21,440	4,435	20,600	16,698	100,343	83,532	14,446	26,199	50,419	57,050	1,396	1,616	1,447
2011	20,464	5,036	21,808	18,399	101,465	86,539	15,905	28,388	54,065	64,181	1,558	1,756	963
	percent of paid employment												
2002	10.2	6.6	4.6	5.2	3.0	1.4	2.9	6.0	3.4	2.7	10.4	15.1	..
2003	9.8	6.6	4.4	5.2	3.0	1.4	2.8	6.3	3.2	2.7	10.1	15.4	..
2004	9.6	6.7	4.4	4.8	2.9	1.3	2.9	6.6	3.3	2.7	9.1	13.6	..
2005	10.7	7.4	5.1	5.6	3.1	1.4	3.3	7.2	3.8	2.9	9.1	13.8	..
2006	12.6	9.1	5.7	6.0	3.2	1.6	3.4	7.9	3.9	3.1	9.1	14.3	..
2007	13.2	9.4	6.1	6.5	3.3	1.6	3.4	7.8	3.6	3.3	9.8	14.5	..
2008	13.8	9.5	6.4	6.5	3.3	1.7	3.4	7.7	3.6	3.4	9.1	12.9	..
2009	11.5	8.4	5.5	5.4	3.1	1.6	2.8	6.4	3.0	3.2	7.6	11.5	7.9
2010	11.0	7.9	5.4	5.5	3.1	1.6	2.9	6.3	3.1	3.3	7.3	11.3	13.7
2011	9.9	8.5	5.7	6.1	3.0	1.6	3.1	6.7	3.2	3.6	7.6	11.0	8.9

.. not available for a specific reference period

Note: Employees aged 18 older earning at least $1,000 (in 2002 dollars). The percentage of interprovincial employees is computed by dividing the number of interprovincial employees by average annual paid employment among individuals aged 18 or older in the province or territory of residence, as measured from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Before 2009, the LFS covered only 70% of the population of Nunavut. For this reason, percentages for Nunavut are shown starting in 2009.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Table 2
Percentage of aggregate wages and salaries (earned by residents of a given province or territory) coming from interprovincial employment

Year	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch-ewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	percent												
2002	4.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.8	4.8	4.6
2003	4.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.8	1.5	3.2	1.5	1.2	2.5	4.8	3.8
2004	4.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.7	0.8	1.5	3.7	1.5	1.3	2.4	4.3	3.0
2005	5.6	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	0.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	1.5	2.5	5.1	3.2
2006	7.6	4.5	3.5	3.4	2.9	0.9	2.0	4.7	1.5	1.6	2.6	5.4	3.2
2007	9.2	5.3	4.1	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.9	1.5	1.8	2.6	5.4	3.0
2008	11.1	6.3	4.7	4.6	3.0	1.1	2.1	5.1	1.4	2.1	2.4	5.0	3.4
2009	8.3	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.1	1.1	1.8	4.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	4.2	2.1
2010	8.8	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.1	1.1	1.9	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	3.6	2.1
2011	8.5	6.2	4.5	4.6	3.1	1.2	2.3	4.6	1.5	2.6	2.4	4.2	2.0

Note: Aggregate wages and salaries earned by employees aged 18 or older earning at least $1,000 (in 2002 dollars).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Table 3
Source of interprovincial employment income by province or territory of residence, 2011

Source of interprovincial employment income	Province or territory of residence												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	percent												
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	2.5	7.0	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	4.1
Prince Edward Island	2.2	...	2.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.2
Nova Scotia	7.4	13.8	...	17.6	0.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.8	3.6	0.3	4.5
New Brunswick	3.1	11.3	10.8	...	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.6
Quebec	2.4	2.2	3.5	9.7	...	57.8	2.3	0.8	3.3	3.3	1.9	2.1	13.6
Ontario	14.2	12.7	22.3	16.9	91.7	...	23.7	6.6	23.6	20.7	13.7	6.7	19.4
Manitoba	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.9	0.4	3.7	...	8.0	3.4	2.1	2.8	1.2	8.8
Saskatchewan	1.6	5.1	5.0	6.1	0.6	4.3	31.3	...	27.4	4.4	4.5	3.0	3.3
Alberta	56.6	45.3	39.0	36.9	2.3	17.0	30.6	77.0	...	60.4	39.1	20.8	8.3
British Columbia	2.6	2.8	4.4	2.9	1.1	8.4	6.6	4.5	32.5	...	9.0	47.5	2.4
Northwest Territories	3.7	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	4.8	4.0	...	15.8	31.8
Yukon	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.5	5.1	...	0.0
Nunavut	3.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	16.9	1.8	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

... not applicable
Note: Numbers may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Table 4
Average share of wages and salaries of interprovincial employees coming from interprovincial employment, by province or territory of residence, 2002 to 2011

Year	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	percent												
2002	77.5	59.5	67.0	65.9	81.7	68.6	60.0	67.4	57.7	62.5	46.8	54.7	37.5
2003	79.0	61.8	67.4	65.1	82.8	70.0	60.8	68.2	58.6	63.3	46.3	56.3	36.2
2004	78.1	60.0	67.4	66.4	83.0	70.1	61.3	68.8	58.1	62.8	46.6	53.0	34.3
2005	76.8	60.7	66.6	65.9	82.1	70.2	63.6	67.6	56.0	61.6	47.2	58.5	41.8
2006	80.9	62.6	68.9	67.6	81.4	69.4	62.9	68.6	53.6	62.7	46.5	59.2	51.1
2007	80.5	64.2	69.5	67.5	81.8	69.4	63.5	69.9	52.6	63.1	46.2	58.8	49.0
2008	81.9	67.5	70.8	70.2	81.5	71.1	63.4	69.5	53.2	64.9	47.7	59.1	48.2
2009	81.1	66.8	71.1	70.9	84.0	73.8	65.0	70.5	57.6	69.0	48.3	56.9	44.7
2010	82.1	67.6	71.6	71.6	84.4	73.9	65.2	70.0	58.4	69.3	50.7	54.9	29.6
2011	81.0	68.8	73.2	73.4	84.5	74.4	67.3	70.2	58.8	70.0	51.6	58.3	45.0

Note: Interprovincial employees aged 18 or older earning at least $1,000 (in 2002 dollars).
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Table 5
Prevalence of interprovincial employment, by age group, sex, and province or territory of residence, 2002 to 2011

Sex and age group	Province or territory of residence												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	percent												
Men aged													
18 or older	17.0	11.5	7.3	7.8	3.4	1.7	4.1	9.3	4.0	4.0	10.2	16.8	9.0
18 to 24	25.0	20.8	12.5	13.4	4.0	3.2	7.3	16.6	6.7	7.0	20.7	28.1	14.8
25 to 34	17.4	12.9	7.6	7.6	3.3	1.8	4.6	10.5	4.4	4.3	11.7	20.4	8.9
35 to 44	15.4	9.5	5.9	6.4	3.3	1.2	3.0	7.2	3.1	2.8	8.1	13.9	7.7
45 to 54	14.5	8.4	5.8	6.4	3.2	1.3	2.8	6.1	2.9	2.9	6.6	11.4	7.5
55 to 64	16.6	7.9	6.7	7.4	3.3	1.6	3.2	6.2	3.2	3.5	7.2	15.4	8.1
65 or older	20.0	8.1	8.9	10.2	4.7	2.3	4.6	7.6	4.3	7.0	F	F	F
Women aged													
18 older	5.5	5.0	3.4	3.6	2.8	1.3	2.1	4.5	2.7	2.2	7.5	9.9	11.5
18 to 24	14.7	16.8	10.5	11.2	3.5	3.1	5.4	11.7	6.1	5.6	20.2	30.3	12.5
25 to 34	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.6	2.9	1.4	2.3	4.7	3.0	2.5	8.9	13.0	9.1
35 to 44	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.8	0.8	1.2	2.9	1.7	1.3	4.3	5.9	10.8
45 to 54	4.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.5	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.2	4.1	5.4	13.4
55 to 64	5.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.2	2.5	1.5	1.5	4.7	5.8	13.9
65 or older	7.6	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.7	1.3	1.8	3.7	2.2	3.4	F	F	F

F too unreliable to be published
Note: Prevalence of interprovicial employment among employees aged 18 or older earning at least $1,000 (in 2002 dollars). The percentage of interprovincial employees is computed by dividing the number of interprovincial employees by average annual paid employment among individuals aged 18 or older, as measured from the Labour Force Survey. Numbers for Nunavut are averaged over the 2009-to-2011 period.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Table 6
Average share of wages and salaries of interprovincial employees coming from interprovincial employment, by age group, sex and province or territory of residence, 2011

Sex and age group	Province or territory of residence												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	percent												
Men aged													
18 or older	83.6	72.0	76.3	76.5	83.8	75.1	69.4	71.4	59.5	72.1	54.4	62.2	49.0
18 to 24	75.7	59.6	68.1	67.4	67.4	65.3	61.1	63.1	52.1	66.8	50.4	54.4	49.0
25 to 34	81.9	70.6	73.3	72.8	80.1	71.2	68.4	70.9	54.8	69.0	51.9	55.7	52.2
35 to 44	84.2	77.3	77.1	76.7	87.0	77.6	70.5	74.8	61.4	72.6	53.9	61.6	44.3
45 to 54	86.1	79.6	80.5	81.6	89.4	81.3	75.3	76.6	66.4	75.7	57.0	69.0	46.6
55 to 64	87.8	78.8	83.2	83.1	90.2	84.8	77.6	77.7	69.9	80.4	61.0	77.4	51.9
65 or older	87.1	82.2	87.5	87.7	89.8	85.4	79.9	82.3	79.2	84.2	86.2	82.1	71.5
Women aged													
18 older	71.7	59.6	65.6	65.2	85.9	73.6	61.3	67.7	58.1	66.0	46.8	52.6	38.8
18 to 24	60.5	53.4	60.3	60.9	64.1	62.4	56.2	61.3	53.3	59.7	48.0	50.2	41.7
25 to 34	63.8	62.2	64.5	64.1	84.0	71.7	58.7	67.3	55.6	63.2	43.5	52.8	30.8
35 to 44	73.0	63.0	70.0	64.4	91.1	81.1	65.2	71.5	61.7	69.9	48.3	52.8	45.6
45 to 54	78.8	70.2	71.0	70.7	92.9	84.3	68.1	74.0	63.0	71.0	48.1	56.0	34.5
55 to 64	81.7	64.1	76.0	75.2	93.3	86.3	67.9	75.5	71.5	78.2	48.8	52.8	46.5
65 or older	78.9	70.8	83.5	82.5	92.9	89.1	84.1	84.0	83.4	87.5	52.9	62.4	23.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Table 7
Number of interprovincial employees, by province or territory of employment

	Province or territory of employment												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	number												
Total													
2002	4,265	3,075	17,895	11,808	49,523	123,527	10,916	15,883	65,934	38,382	8,990	1,926	2,424
2003	4,285	3,376	17,919	12,522	47,238	124,457	11,632	15,080	64,388	38,237	6,953	1,617	2,477
2004	4,080	3,274	17,806	12,162	46,052	125,787	11,254	14,552	68,160	41,220	6,622	1,604	2,655
2005	4,935	3,079	18,199	13,274	47,870	135,409	11,827	15,907	80,879	45,339	7,112	1,791	2,670
2006	5,432	3,726	18,469	14,414	50,914	137,003	12,074	16,817	107,548	49,437	7,272	2,013	2,424
2007	5,475	3,615	18,595	14,892	51,161	138,243	13,057	17,169	122,668	49,926	8,569	2,490	2,772
2008	6,044	3,416	17,772	15,505	49,758	140,977	13,899	19,721	132,455	49,805	8,270	2,505	3,394
2009	5,241	3,238	16,099	14,097	48,247	131,475	13,888	19,807	101,513	41,763	5,796	2,281	3,447
2010	5,687	3,119	16,170	13,870	47,540	132,796	13,540	22,550	99,590	44,012	8,135	2,852	3,882
2011	6,260	3,198	16,424	13,315	49,557	137,055	12,867	28,224	110,581	44,468	6,418	3,552	4,604
Men													
2002	2,565	1,691	10,803	7,338	26,250	70,389	6,574	10,243	45,487	23,679	6,133	1,178	1,744
2003	2,565	1,907	10,643	7,893	25,794	71,450	7,169	10,001	43,185	24,194	4,701	858	1,795
2004	2,415	1,779	10,224	7,617	25,702	71,144	6,858	9,120	46,021	25,858	4,723	831	1,847
2005	3,002	1,832	10,453	8,342	26,837	78,311	7,268	10,072	57,595	28,631	5,263	980	1,925
2006	3,165	2,140	10,705	9,225	27,665	78,422	7,404	10,635	77,354	31,056	5,616	1,153	1,716
2007	3,223	2,137	10,748	9,607	27,993	78,444	8,132	10,871	88,158	30,928	6,843	1,515	1,990
2008	3,326	1,967	10,384	10,217	28,147	79,492	9,013	13,240	97,247	30,002	6,472	1,450	2,436
2009	3,104	1,933	9,418	9,270	26,810	72,625	9,073	13,834	73,682	24,720	4,369	1,393	2,577
2010	3,327	1,837	9,518	9,080	26,308	74,647	8,989	16,650	74,244	26,931	5,055	1,938	2,921
2011	4,042	1,858	9,619	8,568	27,479	77,450	8,430	21,581	83,310	28,271	5,054	2,443	3,537
Women													
2002	1,700	1,384	7,092	4,470	23,273	53,138	4,342	5,640	20,447	14,703	2,857	748	680
2003	1,720	1,469	7,276	4,629	21,444	53,007	4,463	5,079	21,203	14,043	2,252	759	682
2004	1,665	1,495	7,582	4,545	20,350	54,643	4,396	5,432	22,139	15,362	1,899	773	808
2005	1,933	1,247	7,746	4,932	21,033	57,098	4,559	5,835	23,284	16,708	1,849	811	745
2006	2,267	1,586	7,764	5,189	23,249	58,581	4,670	6,182	30,194	18,381	1,656	860	708
2007	2,252	1,478	7,847	5,285	23,168	59,799	4,925	6,298	34,510	18,998	1,726	975	782
2008	2,718	1,449	7,388	5,288	21,611	61,485	4,886	6,481	35,208	19,803	1,798	1,055	958
2009	2,137	1,305	6,680	4,827	21,437	58,850	4,815	5,973	27,831	17,043	1,427	888	870
2010	2,361	1,283	6,653	4,793	21,232	58,138	4,563	5,944	25,406	17,071	3,083	920	961
2011	2,223	1,341	6,806	4,748	22,078	59,599	4,446	6,713	27,349	16,215	1,364	1,117	1,069

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Table 8
Interprovincial employees as a percentage of provincial or territorial workforce

	Province or territory of employment												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	percent												
Total													
2002	2.4	6.0	5.1	4.1	1.6	2.5	2.4	4.5	4.9	2.5	48.8	15.9	..
2003	2.4	6.4	4.9	4.3	1.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	4.7	2.4	37.6	13.4	..
2004	2.2	6.0	4.8	4.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	4.0	4.9	2.6	34.2	12.2	..
2005	2.7	5.6	4.9	4.5	1.5	2.6	2.5	4.3	5.7	2.8	35.5	13.3	..
2006	3.0	6.8	4.9	4.8	1.6	2.6	2.5	4.5	7.1	3.0	36.3	14.7	..
2007	2.9	6.4	4.9	4.9	1.6	2.6	2.7	4.4	7.7	2.9	43.3	18.3	..
2008	3.1	6.0	4.7	5.1	1.5	2.6	2.8	4.9	8.1	2.8	41.8	17.0	..
2009	2.8	5.8	4.3	4.6	1.5	2.5	2.8	4.9	6.3	2.5	30.6	15.7	34.1
2010	2.9	5.6	4.2	4.6	1.4	2.5	2.7	5.5	6.1	2.5	42.3	19.9	36.6
2011	3.0	5.4	4.3	4.4	1.5	2.5	2.5	6.7	6.5	2.5	31.5	22.3	42.6
Men													
2002	2.9	7.0	6.2	5.0	1.7	2.7	2.9	5.9	6.4	3.0	64.9	21.0	..
2003	2.8	7.6	5.9	5.5	1.6	2.7	3.1	5.6	6.0	3.0	49.1	15.1	..
2004	2.6	6.9	5.5	5.2	1.6	2.7	2.9	5.0	6.3	3.2	45.9	13.3	..
2005	3.3	7.2	5.7	5.7	1.7	2.9	3.1	5.5	7.7	3.5	49.7	15.0	..
2006	3.5	8.4	5.9	6.3	1.7	2.9	3.1	5.7	9.7	3.7	54.1	16.9	..
2007	3.4	8.0	5.9	6.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	5.5	10.5	3.5	68.4	22.7	..
2008	3.5	7.3	5.7	6.8	1.7	2.9	3.6	6.6	11.2	3.4	62.9	20.2	..
2009	3.3	7.3	5.2	6.1	1.7	2.8	3.6	6.8	8.7	3.0	44.6	19.7	49.2
2010	3.5	7.1	5.2	6.0	1.6	2.8	3.6	8.0	8.7	3.1	50.4	27.3	51.1
2011	3.9	6.7	5.2	5.7	1.6	2.9	3.3	10.0	9.4	3.2	48.1	31.1	61.3
Women													
2002	1.9	5.1	4.0	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.9	3.2	3.2	1.9	31.9	11.5	..
2003	1.9	5.3	4.0	3.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.3	1.8	25.2	11.9	..
2004	1.8	5.3	4.1	3.0	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.3	1.9	20.9	11.1	..
2005	2.1	4.3	4.1	3.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	3.1	3.5	2.1	19.6	11.7	..
2006	2.4	5.4	4.0	3.4	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.3	4.3	2.2	17.1	12.6	..
2007	2.4	5.0	4.0	3.4	1.5	2.2	2.1	3.2	4.6	2.2	17.7	14.0	..
2008	2.8	4.8	3.7	3.4	1.4	2.3	2.0	3.2	4.6	2.3	19.0	14.0	..
2009	2.2	4.5	3.4	3.1	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.9	3.6	2.0	15.6	11.9	17.9
2010	2.3	4.3	3.4	3.1	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.3	1.9	33.4	12.7	19.7
2011	2.1	4.3	3.5	3.1	1.3	2.1	1.8	3.3	3.4	1.8	13.8	13.8	21.2

.. not available for a specific reference period

Note: Labour Force Survey coverage of Nunavut residents was about 70% prior to 2009. For this reason, estimates of the number of interprovincial employees as a percentage of the Nunavut workforce are shown only for the years 2009 to 2011.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Table 9
Amount of provincial T4 earnings paid to interprovincial employees, by province or territory of employment

	Province or territory of employment												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	millions of dollars (2002)												
Total													
2002	68.1	33.2	263.7	177.3	1,540.8	3,607.0	176.4	323.6	1,037.6	599.4	186.5	41.8	69.2
2003	67.5	39.7	263.0	188.5	1,521.2	3,721.1	197.9	309.1	959.9	575.3	148.2	18.8	67.4
2004	68.8	38.8	251.7	183.2	1,557.7	3,858.4	184.2	317.8	1,111.7	660.1	163.5	19.5	69.2
2005	89.2	38.4	252.0	192.7	1,634.7	4,185.3	205.9	361.5	1,518.4	725.4	218.7	23.4	73.6
2006	92.7	51.0	273.6	213.5	1,685.1	4,311.3	218.8	406.2	2,127.5	820.6	257.3	26.4	73.5
2007	98.4	49.3	281.8	240.1	1,720.4	4,526.7	267.1	423.6	2,766.8	829.7	338.2	45.6	87.4
2008	105.9	55.7	286.9	279.7	1,718.4	4,582.3	332.4	496.1	3,573.1	832.1	340.7	40.7	108.7
2009	97.3	68.0	285.4	244.4	1,780.5	4,583.2	327.3	534.8	2,802.5	727.9	224.5	40.6	119.9
2010	119.3	69.2	290.2	235.2	1,802.3	4,677.2	509.3	657.4	3,063.0	784.3	250.6	68.6	149.4
2011	153.6	67.2	297.8	224.9	1,854.2	4,924.8	314.0	850.1	3,538.2	925.3	275.1	88.8	186.0
Men													
2002	53.5	22.3	206.8	137.5	965.3	2,273.4	127.2	254.0	864.2	463.8	160.7	34.7	58.8
2003	52.4	29.2	204.9	145.9	951.2	2,346.0	146.4	247.9	778.7	448.4	124.9	11.6	55.1
2004	53.4	27.7	189.9	139.9	965.8	2,428.2	131.7	244.8	919.0	516.9	140.9	12.5	56.2
2005	70.6	28.8	189.3	145.8	1,011.8	2,656.9	150.6	280.2	1,301.4	577.9	197.5	15.8	60.0
2006	72.1	38.9	205.9	162.8	1,029.0	2,724.0	158.0	315.6	1,834.0	653.8	231.0	19.0	59.2
2007	79.5	38.1	211.7	187.2	1,062.7	2,859.5	200.2	327.7	2,387.4	658.5	308.2	34.5	71.3
2008	83.4	43.7	216.6	222.7	1,056.5	2,854.9	259.6	393.5	3,126.8	642.2	306.3	28.4	86.8
2009	78.1	56.7	219.1	189.6	1,069.0	2,808.9	256.4	441.8	2,418.6	559.8	198.0	29.5	99.4
2010	96.7	56.6	222.8	179.8	1,098.9	2,923.1	438.6	557.3	2,685.8	617.1	221.4	55.4	123.7
2011	129.5	55.3	228.7	169.4	1,122.9	3,085.7	242.3	735.2	3,109.5	753.9	247.9	72.1	154.7
Women													
2002	14.6	10.8	56.9	39.8	575.6	1,333.6	49.2	69.5	173.4	135.6	25.8	7.2	10.4
2003	15.1	10.5	58.2	42.6	570.0	1,375.1	51.5	61.2	181.1	126.9	23.3	7.2	12.3
2004	15.4	11.1	61.8	43.3	591.9	1,430.2	52.5	73.0	192.7	143.2	22.6	7.0	13.0
2005	18.6	9.6	62.8	46.9	622.9	1,528.4	55.3	81.3	217.0	147.5	21.2	7.6	13.6
2006	20.6	12.1	67.6	50.8	656.1	1,587.3	60.8	90.6	293.6	166.8	26.3	9.4	14.3
2007	19.0	11.2	70.1	52.9	657.7	1,667.2	66.9	95.8	379.3	171.2	30.0	11.1	16.1
2008	22.5	11.9	70.2	57.0	662.0	1,727.3	72.8	102.6	446.3	189.9	34.4	12.3	21.9
2009	19.2	11.3	66.3	54.8	711.4	1,774.3	70.9	93.0	384.0	168.1	26.5	11.1	20.5
2010	22.7	12.6	67.3	55.4	703.4	1,754.0	71.2	100.4	377.6	167.2	29.2	13.2	25.8
2011	24.1	11.9	69.1	55.5	731.3	1,839.0	71.7	115.4	429.3	171.3	27.2	16.7	31.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.

Table 10
Percentage of provincial T4 earnings paid to interprovincial employees, by province or territory of employment

	Province or territory of employment												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut
	percent												
Total													
2002	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	16.3	7.0	14.2
2003	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	12.9	3.3	13.1
2004	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	13.8	3.3	12.9
2005	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.7	2.0	1.1	17.5	3.8	13.5
2006	1.5	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.5	1.1	19.3	4.3	13.0
2007	1.5	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.0	1.1	22.8	6.3	14.7
2008	1.6	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	3.0	3.7	1.1	22.4	5.4	16.7
2009	1.4	3.6	2.1	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.1	1.0	16.3	5.4	17.3
2010	1.6	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.1	17.7	8.3	19.5
2011	1.9	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	4.5	3.7	1.2	18.9	9.9	22.6
Men													
2002	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	3.1	2.1	1.2	21.5	10.6	19.6
2003	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.2	1.9	1.2	17.2	3.8	17.7
2004	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	3.1	2.0	1.3	18.8	3.9	17.7
2005	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.5	3.4	2.6	1.4	24.0	4.7	18.5
2006	2.0	4.1	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	3.6	3.2	1.4	26.8	5.3	17.8
2007	2.0	4.0	2.7	3.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	3.5	3.8	1.4	31.3	8.7	19.9
2008	2.1	4.5	2.7	3.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.9	4.7	1.4	31.0	6.8	22.2
2009	1.9	5.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.0	1.3	22.9	7.1	23.7
2010	2.2	5.5	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.0	3.8	5.1	4.4	1.4	24.7	12.0	26.5
2011	2.7	5.3	2.8	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	6.3	4.8	1.6	26.7	14.1	30.8
Women													
2002	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	6.5	2.7	5.5
2003	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	5.6	2.7	6.1
2004	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	5.2	2.5	6.0
2005	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	4.9	2.7	6.1
2006	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.6	5.6	3.1	6.1
2007	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.6	6.0	3.5	6.8
2008	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.7	6.4	3.6	8.4
2009	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.6	5.1	3.2	7.5
2010	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	5.6	3.6	8.5
2011	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.6	5.2	4.4	9.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database.